\$150 in Advance

ASHTABUA, O., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1863.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISING.

One square one week \$ 50 Two squares three mos. \$ 2 50 One square three mos. \$ 2 50 two squares six mos. \$ 50 One square three mos. \$ 50 One square six mos. \$ 50 One square one year. Business Cards of not oversix lines per year

Twelve lines or less of this size letter make a square. Obituary Notices of more than five lines, unless of gener mterest, will bb inserted at the same rate as above.

every description attended to on call, in the most tastel

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DR. W. M. EAMES, Physician and Surgeon (late Surgeon 21st Rg. O. V.) Office and Residence on Par Street, opposite George Ball's Piano and Melodeon Dept Ashtabula, Ohio y*68

O. P. M'DONALD, Physician and Surgeo G. W. FOSTER, Eclectic Physician and Sur

vine, O. Having had several year's experience, he feel humself competent to give satisfaction to all who may favo him with a call. Beferences—Homeunathic medical Feedback

WILDER & FITCH, Attorneys at Law, Fisk's HORACE WILDER. EDWARD H. FITCH.

SHERMAN & FARMER, Attorneys and J. R. COOK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law

THEODORE HALL, Attorney at Law, Office CHARLES BOOTH,-Attorney and Coun-

W. B. CHAPMAN, - Attorney at Law-Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds for Michigan and Iowa. Office three doors east of the Tremont House-Conneant, O.

ASHTABULA HOUSE-R. Warmington Proprietor. Omnibuses run regularly from this house and from every train, and a line of tages I caves its us for Jefferson and other interior points.

FISK HOUSE-Ashtabula, O.-H. F Culves. Proprietor. An Omnibus running to and from every train of cars. Also, a good livery-stable kept in connection with this house, to convey passengers to any point. AMERICAN HOUSE-John Thompson-

has just been put in order, and being conveniently an pleasanily situated, with good accommodations for man and beast, is a good stopping place for travelers, or those from the interior having teams to be cared for white during a temporary absence by the Railroad. S. MOWRY, Proprietor. Ashtabuja, July, 1860.

HASKELL & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods Groceries, Provisions, and Beady Made Clothing. Also, Dealers in all kinds of White Wood, Ash, Oak, Hickory Lumber, and Flour Barrel Hoops, Main street, Ashtabula. J. W. HASKELL. 618

D W HASKELL.

STEPHEN HALL- Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Hats and Caps, Lasts and Shoe findings, and general Merchandise, 2 doors South of the Bank. 543

A. HENDRY, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines,, Choice Family droceries, including Teas. Coffees, &c. Pa-tent Medicines. Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal pur-poses. Physician's prescriptions carefully and promptly at-tended to.

To deem the forms of "eauty here

Groveries, Grockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats,Caps,&c., &c. two door North of Fisk House, Ashtabula, O. 416 H. L. MORRISON .- Dealer in Dry Goods

GEORGE WILLARD,-Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, manufacturer of ready-made Clothing. Also, wholesale and retail dealer in Hardware, Saddiery, Nails, Iron Steel,

Worked Collars and Sleeves, and Fancy Goods. Next door to the Fisk House.

G. W. DICKINSON, Jeweler. Repairing of W. PUNGHES, Dealer in Clocks, Watches

Jewelry, and Silver spoons. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired. Ashtabula, O. Four floors north of the Post Office.

MANSFIELD & BRUCE. Wholesale & retail

Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c. Ashtabula. L. WOLFF & CO. Dealer in Ready-made

GEORGE WILLARD, Manufacturer of Sash

GEORGE C. HUBBARD, Dealer in Hard-wars, Iron, Steel and Nails, Stores, Tin Plats, Sheet Iron, Copper and Zine, and manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Wars, Fisk's Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. T. M'GUIRE. Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Strict attention paid to making setting up and repairing Stoves, Stove-Pipe, Pumps and Lead Pipe, Eve-Troughs, Canductors, etc. Old Iron, Rags, Copper, Lead, etc., etc., taken in Exchange, Also-Sole Agent for the "Brilliant Cook Store," with the latest improvements.—2 doors South of the Fish House Ashtabula, O. 48

Q. C. CULLEY, Manufacturer of Lath, Siding

J. B CRGSBY, Iron Founder, and manufacturer a Dealer in Plows, Plow Castings, Mill Castings, &c. Most descriptions of Foundry Work done to order Abstabula Obio.

Upper and Harness Leather, and Dealers in French
Calf, and Lining Skins. Cash paid for Kides and Skins.
W. W. SMITS, 546 F. W. CARLIELE.

GEORGE HALL, Dealer in Piano Fortes, and Melodeons, Piano Stools, Covers, Instruction Books, etc. Depot on Park street, ashiabula. See advertisement. 416

Dealers in Farniture of the best descriptions, and every va-risty. Also general Undertakers, and manufacturers of Cof-fins to order, Main street, North of South Public Square Ashtabula.

ufacturer, steam establishment, North Main street, near the office of Dr. Farrington. Ashtabula, 0. 451.

Two: Dollars per ship | pare there a series M. G. DICK, Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer. Also, Dealer in Sheet-Music, Toys. and Gen Variety Goods, Main street, Ashtabula, Chio, 467

Miscellaneous.

O. H. FITCH. Life. Fire and Marine Insur-ance, and Real Estate Agency, Fisk Block, Ashtabula, O. Febr ary, 10, 1865. J. H. WOODMAN, Licensed Auctioneer

Ashtabuta, Ohio.
REFERS TO-Messes Wells & Faulkner, Henry Fassett, Colletor, and A. F. Hubbars, Esq., Cashier. 692 A SH PLANK —100,000 feet White will be paid by HERRICK & BRO.

Passenger Trains will run as follows:							
TOING RAST				GOING WEST.			
CIN H	D.Ex	H. 4C. 5	E STATIONS	IN Ex	Acti	DAK	7. 1
P M.	A. M.		n	A. H.	A. M	P. M.	P. N
4.00	10.00		Cleveland,	4.45	9.55		
	404	5.37	Paineaville	3.47	8.47	3,62	
4.57		6.05	Madisen,	1 82	N. 18		12.1
		6.11	Unionville,		8.08		
	11.88	6.20	Geneva.	1 1	7.59		11.5
		6.31	Saybrook,		7.47		0.00
5.44	12.01	6.44 11	40 Anhtaoula,	2.52	7.84	2,55	11 3
		6.59	Kingsville,		7.21		11.2
	12.28	7.17	Conneaut,	1000	7.03	2.24	
7.00	1.23	8.25 1.	03 Erie.	1.15	5.51	1.23	9.5
P. M.	P M	P . M. A.	M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. H

All through Trains going Westward, connect at Cleveland, with Trains for Toledo, Chicago, Columbus, C. nonnati, Indianopolis, &c.

diamopolis, 4cc.

And all through Trains going Eastward, connectat Dunkirk with the Trains et N. Y. & E. R. R., and at Buffelo, with those of N. Y. Central, and Buffelo & N. Y. City Raili ands, for New York, Albany, Baston, Niegura Falls, 4c, 4c, Day Express East and West, connects at Girard with Trains on the Eric & Pittshurgh Road for Linesville, Meadville, Jamestown, &c. Pa.

Jamestown, &c. Pa.

GLEVELAND, April 18, 1863.

To Discharged Soldiers,

Wounded or Disabled in the Service.

The Earth is full of Thy Riches. BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Almighty, hear us, while we raise Our hymn of thankfulness and praise, That Thou hast given the human race So bright, so fair a dwelling-place.

That when this orb of rea and land Was moulded in Thy forming hand, Thy calm, benignant smile impressed A beam of Heaven upon its breast. Then towered the bills, and broad and green

The vale's deep pathway sank between, Then stretched the plain to where the sky Stoops and shuts in the exploring eye. And stately groves beneath thy smile

Arose on continent and isle; And fruits came forth and blossoms glowed, And fountains gushed and rivers flowed, Thy hand cut spread the billowy plains

Of ocean, nurse of genial rains. Hung high the glorious sun, and set Night's crescent is her arch of jet.

The Union Pacific Ratiroad.

THE great, rapid, turbid Missouri pours one of the water courses which make then ray down to it at irregular distances of wo to five miles, you emerge upon a gen stretches westward some six hundred miles. as the crowflies, to the foot of the Rocky

almost certainly do likewise. the Kan-as, and I presume of the southern sachusetts Western in passing from Con-(Smoky Kill at o, may be regarded as a necticut to the Hudson. treeless and almost shrubless desert, made | An organization of the Pacific Road up of moderate hills and sterile plains or has been effected, under the generous valleys, thinly and poorly grassed in terms proffered by Congress, which secures Spring, and succumbing thereafter to the the certain and early completion of this

ground as if ignorant of subterranean per- tains, and men will quelly take their seats colation. A teamster assured me that, so on Monday mo ning at New York, in onearly us the 1st of June, he dug down fully doubling assurance that they will dire the eight feet into the sandy hed which the following Saturday with their friends in water had deserted and found nothing to San Francisco. quench the thirst of his perishing oxen. Passing westward a hundred miles or so, you cross the northerly affluent of the Arkansas, (which heads further northward READERS OF THE TELEGRAPH : than I ever saw laid down on a map ;) and this stream also shows, quite early in June,

a perfectly dry, wide bed of coarse sand for miles in length, covered at intervals for quite a distance with that whitish incrusta-Western water courses proclaims the vienage of vast alkaline deposits, whereby lakes and springs of seemingly delicious water are made waters of death to the reckless men or animals that imbibe thereof. Written cautions against drinking at these treacherous pools are not uncommon; and I was especially impressed, when very near the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, with the appearance of a perfect gem of a lakelet knee, perhaps an uptorged plate, busily in an emerald setting of grass, without a track leading down to it from the beaten, dusty way over which so many hungry,

thirst-maddened cattle were constantly passing. The aspect was most laviting ; out sad experience had long since proved the deadly qualities of the transparent fluid; and now all burried by it in quest of more healtful though scuntier nourish

The Pacific Railroad will doubtless strike the Piatte near Fort Kerney and follow it westward to its forks; where I think it will bend southwestward, either following the South Platte to Denver or leaving it near the mouth of the Cache-le-Pondre or Rocky Mountains, till it interlocks with the White r the Yampa tributary of the Green River branch of the Colorado, The route up the only other considerable Wes as 'Lodge Pole Creek,' seems more direct and facile on this side; but it is open to the main objection of the North Platte or South Pass route, that it carries the road too far north, making it longer than it need be, and takes it over the bign and difficult ground, intersected by very deep water courses, which separates Fort Bondger from the valley of the Bear River of Utah .-There are of course difficulties to be overcome on any route, but I am confident a more southerly and direct way can be found that will be less expensive than any which traverses the South Pass (of itself ensy enough, but with serious obstacles at

ward and southward of Bridger.

Water will be procured beyond doubt, through not without cost, on any route; for Utah and its surroundings are moun tamous, and mouetains breed springs. I not be brought to the surface by the A dred feet through soft aituvium, and never touching a rock. The furtherest apart 1 found springs or running streams in crossand this was late in July. Low moun tains abound throughout, and I am confident that water might have been cheaply s vast, resistless flood through a vailey and quickly had by ouring in at least ton ome five miles across, and from three to places along this fifty miles. Springs a five hundred feet deep. Ascending the mong the mountains and at their bases are binffs westward from this valley through by no mans rare throughout Centeral Utah -are scarcest along the nevertaining Humboldt, and thence across the strip of saudy desert which separates the sink of this le-rolling, grassy plain or prairie, which stream from the kindred snanow es uaries wnose thirsty begs and boarders urink up the waters at intervals flowing down the Mountains. The eastern slope of these eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada. 1 mountains, for a distance of three hundred judge that one Million Dollars, wisely exmiles north and south of a line run due pended, will supply the Pacific Rairroad west from New York, Cincinnati, or St. at or just below the earth's surface, with Louis, is drained by affluents of the Arkan- all the water it will need. But wood is sas and the Platte,-the Kansas and other scarce for most of the way, take what route intermediate streams heading in the plains you please; and the road must be located a hundred to five hundred miles this side, with a view to facilities for obtaining it. The great emigrant caravans to Unh, In the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra California, Oregon, Neveda, and the Min- Nevada, indeed, the supply is mexicaustirat regions of the Rocky Mountains, have ole, and though mainly evergreens of the dways in the main followed the course of Pine or Fir genus, it will serve very weil. the Arkansas or of the Platte-chiefly the But immense quantities will be needed for latter-and the Pacific Railroad will ties, bridges, depots, etc., etc., and these must be cut in the mountain valleys and For Wood and Water- two necessities floated down the adjacent streams in either of human existence lightly regarded among direction so far as possible. If the Colorus because of their abundance -grow scare- ado ran thronga the middle of Utan, with er with every day's march westward from strong trion aries from the great mountain the Missouri, and the former, is only seen chains reaching it at right angles from entiin p ox mity to the latter. For the first er side, the Pacific Road might be contwo or three hundred miles, the water- structed far cheaper than is now possible, courses are often deep and always plenti- Bur the rivers of the Great Basin are poor ful; and wherever water runs will wood affairs at best, while the timber, mainly grow, in spite of the desoluting fires of the confined to the mountains, is for the most prairies But gradually the brook-beds be part, a low scrubby Busch Cedar-three come shallower and fewer; springs are or four stems springing from a common seen rarely and still more rarly; the thrifty root, rarely large enough for ties, and too and diversified forests of the lower Kansas stunted for most uses other than that of nottoms dwindle to thin belts of low Elms fuel. The 'Mountain Pine,' which is next along the principal streams -- often confin in quantity, is no better. There are a few ed to a narrow, marshy bottom on the east canons (deep, narrow ravins) among the side only-until at length only the detes- higher mountains, where better varities of able Cottonwood-most worthless of fair Pine grow tall and luxurant, sheltered sized trees—is seen, and this at long inter-vals and in considerable quantity. A few of Winter: and it will be a work re-stunted and starveling Yellow Pines are quiring a rare combination of knowfound along the upper sources of the Kun- ledge and judgment to locate this road sas, and I presume on other streams in like through the Great Basin so wisecircumstances; and there is ample evidence by that timber shall be always attainable at that this, with other trees, was far more a tolerable cost. Otherwise, I cannot deem abundant and stately at a period not very the engineering difficulties more formidable remote-perhaps a century since-but of than those which have been surmounted in stage-coaches distances of twenty to by the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania thirty miles. Practically, the upper por- Central, and other works-hardly greater tion of the northern (Republican) fork of than those triumphed over by the Mas-

long Summer drouth and whereon water grand, beneficent enterprise. There will and earlier Autumn months. The Republican, after running a strong mill stream for twenty or thirty miles, sinks suddenly, by June, into the coarse sand that forms its bed, and is not seen again for fully twenty miles, when, encouraged by the influence and zeal of small but constant triburary from a range of southern hills, it rises again to the surand earlier Autumn months. The Republis is President of the Company, which guar-

face, and pursues its way thenceforth above in triumph across the Plaios and the Moun-The officers of the Copperhead meeting

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTHWICK'S BATTERY, AT THE TRIUNG HILLS, June 14th, 1802.

We have all heard of a "quiet on the Potomac," and many comments have been made upon it, by unthinking, misinformed people. Here on the Harpeth there is not so much of quiet, although to day matters have assumed a Sabbath day quietude; not even an inspection to mar the tranquility of repose and season of reflection. And better than all, these Sunday resting spells give the soldier an opportunity to write letters Look which ever way you will there sits your lad with a shingle on his chalking down the talk on paper to the dear one perhaps, the one above all price inestimable. Or it may be to a mother whose all of hope and joy he is, and whose loss to her would make her evening of life a chilling blank, a woeful chaos of grief. On the face of another scribe you may note the glow of strong manly devotion for the wife in the far off northern home, and the tenderness and truth of filial love onthe open page of still another face. Such is the study of faces, the lesson to be learned from the tablet of each one's heart is some other Western tributary, which it more difficult to get. Our private opinion will follow into and partly through the is, that many little romances could be read from the heart histories of these letter wri ters and receivers. Those readers of the Ashtabula Telegraph who feel an interest te.u affluent of the South Platte, known in the members of Southwick's Battery could not much better please them than by writing letters. Of course they should be kind and encouraging ones, not hissing with copperhead politics, or fault-finding with the Administration, or any thing in the least degree tainted with treason. We re sure such will not come from Ashtabula, Luke, or Geauga counties, to this army. But in this day of our Nation's calamity, such strange things happen. We are never sure where the serpent will spring from. There is the envenomed hiss of corrupt polities on the winds that blow from the either end) or crosses the high ridges west-North as well as from the Sunny South land. And the keenest sting of all to us from Onio, is the recent nomination of Valandigham and Pugh, by the Democratic party, or better named the snakes from the crests of the Rocky Mountains and those of the Sierra Nevada in which water might.

Excuse such harsh terms; you would, if you be be nothing around it but crambling walls, and nothing above it but thing to justify it. could know how the soldiers in this arm; presentatives, took a leading part in the feet towards enemies at home. But friends thou was much discussed. I am not pre- of things, and therefore nothing was put it we are rightly informed, soldiers will pared to say whom the journals would show late it to meet these circumstances. Trea vote, and woe betide any blasted home re ing the continent was fitty miles -in U an, but who may be a nominee for office. He 100 to 150 miles southwest of San Lake; implied as well crawl away into the inles to perdicion and draw the hole in after his nasty carcass, elemally miding the filthy tuing from the face of earth. No wish, nowever malignant, is too cruel for a traitor. Be we ever so merciful to other evil doers, and forgiving to those who wrong us many wise else than by treason, we would even pray for the total and immediate extermination of traitors from the Free America, that is to be. In this B. tery positionity of loyal sentiment and pat riotic principle is our platform of politics While officers of regiments with which we come in contact, show a disregard for the sacred cause of liberty, by lawning about the traitors in woman's garb, that at tract unstable by the witchery of womanly prettiness; the officers of our battery pass them by in sitent contempt and perhaps regret, that the sweet creatures were not in favor of Union. We feel an honest pride in such officers and at Triune are fields so large that divisious to say, it gave me pain when I learned

> To say that the Captain can handle the three Batteries and do it well is but giving lar channels, so that the necessity for him the due meed of praise; and he would strong dealing with them gradually denot have been appointed chief of Artiliery creases. I have every reason to desire in the 3d Division if his military abilities were not of a high order.

takes the three batteries of his command

and drills them together. It is a spiendid

and exciting spectacle to witness. The

We are encamped in a beautiful grove of noble trees, on a slight eminence; the in sustain the government in every constitufautry being costly placed in regular rows tional and lawful measure to suppress the of tents just down the slope of the hill and on the plain below. Setting under the wing public sale y. at the brightly illuminated city of tents, re minds us of a city lit up for the reception State, and now candate for Governor of Onio. of some idol of the people, or for some fes- a few days since attended a Union mass meeting late fuel for mail stations has been carried in the passage of the Alleghanies tive sports. Apart from all there is in war and delivered a most able and convincing adto sadden us, we have much to make us dress upon the present condition of the country happy, if we only let contenument be our and the duty of all good citizens at this time, rule of life. As the eye turns involuntary upward at these silent preachers of the grove pointing Heavenward, the heart grows heavy with a sense of wee;-grows grows heavy with a sense of wee;—grows entire speech. We insert however a few party greater trust in their places." We can not what where the character of the whole, and give some allord to quarrel among ourselves at this honor. And as the sweet and ever present idea of the man destined to be our next. Gov. can scarcely be found in the later Summer be no lack of means; and John C FREMONT beauties in nations ministry, lead us home. ernor.

The President on Arbitrary Arrests.

at Albany transmitted to President Lincoln a copy of the resolutions adopted then and there, for his consideration. The resolutions declare their purpose to sustain the cause of the Union and the Government in every lawful measure to suppress the rebellion, and restore all the States un der the Constitution. All this is a mere cover for what follows, which is a pointed and severe censure of the President for permitting arbitrary arrests, and especially the arrest and punishment of Mr. Vallan digham. And finally these earnest patriots call upon the President to restore Mr. V. to the liberty of which he has been deprived. The President replies to these rather uncourteous criticisms and demands not cast a vote for him to morrow, yet in If any of my Democratic friends here can in a kind and friendly spirit, noticing their

fact that the treaty of peace had been con cluded was well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, General Jackson still maintained martial or military law. Now, that it could be martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more furious. Among other things a Mr. Louaillier published a denunciatory newspaper article. General Jack son arrested him. A lawyer by the name of Morel procured the United States Judge Hall to order a writ of of habeas corpus to relieve Mr. Lonailler. General Jackson arrested both the lawyer and the Judge. A Mr 'Hollander ventured to say that "it was a dirty trick." General Jackson ar till the ratification of peace should be reg spoke as follows: ularly aunounced, or until the British should have left the southern coast. A

liberated. A few days more and the judge called General Jackson into court and fined him a thousand dollars for having arrested him and the others named. The General paid the fine, and there the matter rested

sion, the liberty of speech and of the press, laws are silent in the presence of arms. the trial by jury, and the law of evendence. and the haveas corpus, suffered no detri American Congress.

And let me say, that in my own discreordered the airest of Mr Vallandignam, until he was caught and convicted course, I must practice a general directory

and revisory power in the matter. One of the resolutions expresses the rests will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in the suppression of the rebellion, and I am specially called on to discharge Mr. Valuadigham. I regard this as, at least, a fair appeal to me on the expediency of exercising a constitutional power which I think exists. In response to such appeal I have can drill together, and Captain Southwick that Mr. Vallandigham had been arrested -that is, I was prined that there should have seemed to be a necessity for ar. esting him-and that it will afford me great pleas ure to discharge him so soon as I can, oy command consits of our battery in the 2nd any means, believe the public safety will Brigade, the 4th Michigan in the 1st, and not suffer by it. I further say, that as the Co., I, 4th Regulars, in the 3d Brigade. | war progresses, it appears to me, opinion and action, which were in great confusion at first, take shape and fall into more reguthat it should cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, declare their purpose to rebellion. Still, I must continue to do so much as may seem to be required by the

shows that the speaker had abated none of his ticipation in political campaigns for a number that an be remedied by a change, we will agraphs, which will show our readers some ising we served as locale and patriot-

bled in this my native county, that, from | if borne by some footish fellow, no spatier the days of my boyhood up to this boar, I have been ranked with the political party known as the Democratic; and I believe you accomplish by it? Do you hear how

ever hope to remain one, without mitigation, without change, in all those great p inciples on which political parties divide. attempt to interpret other gentlemen's Democracy for them-that the first great da-

that I did not help to put there, and al though in all human probability I would this great contest I acknowledge him-no: the head of a party, but as the head of the them with his irresistible but homely logic, and in fact completely vindicating his fighting in the ranks, I hold it to be my course with respect to the arrest of sympa-in all things, without questioning his policy thizers and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He concludes as follows: have something, as a citizen, to say on this The name of President Jackson recalls subject; but at the present time my duty an instance of pertineut history After lies in another direction. It is true that I the battle of New Orleans, and while the have differed with Mr. Lincoln on many questions, but they are minor ones, and this is no time to cavail. It is not whether this or that man's rights have been infring ed upon, or whether some cannon-wheel has been run over a corner of the Constisaid the war was over the clamor against tution, but the question now is, what is the duty of every man to his Government in this contest? Let us first settle with these

and I have no doubt we will be fully equal He then discussed the question of slavery at considerable length. He alleged that as to its social aspect he had no concern with it. In its political aspect, he charged it with being at the bottom of the rebel rested him. When the officer undertook lion. He traced the course of parties, the to serve the writ of habeas corpus, General progress of the demands of the South, their Jackson took it from him, and sent him final disruption of the Democratic party at away with a copy. Holding the Judge in Charleston, referred to the peace Congress, custody a few days, the General seat him &c., declaring that as a political power, beyond the limits of his encampment, and slavery died when the first gun was fired at set him at liberty, with an order to remain Fort Sumter. Of arbitrary arrests, he

can begin to take matters at home in hand,

But you have another objection to this war, and that is the matter of arbitrary arfew days more elapsed, the ratification of rests, as they are called - he arrest of certhe treaty of peace was regularly annount tain men who have not been content with ced, and the Judge and others were fully thinking treason, but have been talking it rather loud. There have been about half perhaps there is one down in Dixie now. [Laughter.] You say that these men have been taken without warrant in the Coustin reared sloft to float forever. for nearly thirty years, when Congrass re- tation. Some legal mouser has sat down

to have voted for the measure. son, it says, shall consist of an overt act, I may be remarked: First, that we had and talking is not an overt act. But we the same Constitution then as now; se- must not lorget the fundamental principle coudly, that we then had a case of inva- of all Governments on earth, which places tion, and now we have a case of rebellion; a large discretionary power in the hands and, thirdly, that we then had the perma- of the rulers of the nation for cases of this nent right of the people to public discus- kind. The old legal maxim is that the

You have very little cause to complain here. If you had been down South, I ment whatever by the conduct of General think you would have had much more. Jackson, or its subsequent approval by the There is no donot of the power of the Government to protect itself, under any circumstances. If you saw an incendiary apply non, I do no. know whether I would have the torch to your house, would you wait Waite I cannot suift the responsionity from | would you take a club and knock him down? myselt, I hold that, as a general rule, the What the individual may do, Government commander in the field is the better judge may do. It may say to its citizens, "You of the necessity in any particular case. Of are preventing the calistment of solders in the army; you are sowing dissensions among the people; you are affording aid It is a doomed institution. and comfort to the enemy; therfore we op nion of the meeting that atomary ar- propose to put you some place where you can talk to yourself for a time." If this the scaffold. power is not inherent in the Government it is not worth a rope of sand; and the man who has the power, and does not exercise it, is not worthy of his place as a ruler. [Applause.]
Suppose we admit that the Constitution

has been strained a little; it is not strained any further than old Jackson strained it down in New Orleans, when he arrested Judge Hall; and how we gloried over that act; how we cheered, and what bonfires we burned, when a tardy Government paid State. Which shall be consulted ! back the unjust fine which the old here had paid. [cheers.] Now, my Democratic friend thing for the slaveholders and nothing for the slaveholders. do not take that all back. I can not do it; upon my word I can not. [Voices, No, think it is. Nobody in Missouri has no, you are right] Let us either say this any interest in slavery except Government is all right, in taking away a few slaveholders, while the great these elements of discord from among us, or let us do the other thing-postpone the discussion of the question till by and by Is this a time to be fighting the Govern ment, when it is fighting the hosts of the rebellion? Is this an appropriate work in have slave the day of our trial Would you tear? possible. down the temple because some unbeliever comes among the faithful? Would you destroy the enlightened institutions of Curistianity, because some hypocrite may do deeds of darkness and crime? Would you abolish all the institutions of learning the Convention, which is about to assemin the laud, because abuse have erept in Hon. John Bauvon, formerly Auditor of Are you going to stop the progress of this Are you going to stop the progress of this demand, and shall seek to saddle the State war, because some infernal copperhead has with this deceiving curse for years to come, been numasked and put in a dungeon?-[Applause, and cries of, No, no,."] If you would, you are not the people I take you to be. Then, if you do not like to indorse to be. the policy of the Administration, you ought to say, "We will let this question alone for natural powers, though silent as to active par- the present, and if there is any thing wrong of years. We only wish we had room for the not see these men back but put others of We can not

WHOLE NUMBER 705. he time has never been known, from my they are met on the other side of the line? entrance into its ranks till now, that I have Do you know how the Bichmond papers ever wavered or been take to it. I am, in cancelle over this thing-not that it will all things appertaining to the general policy of the country, a Democrat to day, and "The fellows are divided among themselves, and we will whip them by and by" That is the result of the factions and traitorous course on this side of the line. Hear the But when a crisis of this kind arises, it is a conspirators: "We will whip them by and principle of my Democracy—and I shill not by, and repossess ourselves of the Mississippi, when we will reorganize a new Con-federacy and take in the West. We willty every man owes is to his country, that this is where the principles of his party ought to lead him. Although there is a President in office to move in such an effort. But you give just as much aid and comfort to the enemy by your professious, as if you did aid them reconcile this course with the duty they ove to their country, to be engaged in proceedings of this kind, I can not. Is it a daty to your State, or your country, or your God? Is it a daty to your party in this great contest. By and by I may Democratic party foremost in this fight, to aveuge the act by which, before the first gun was fired at Samter, the Democratic party was slain in the house of friends. For if I have any mere party bitterness of feeling in me, it is because they struck down the Democratic party before

> He finally concluded with the following eloquent peroration: This country, my friends, is the last hope of freemen throughout the world It is the

they assailed the Government.

field upon which civilization has flourished, rebels, and, when we have done that, we and science begun to accomplish its great purposes. The nations and people of the Old World are marking its progress from day to day, as it enfranchises man from every servitude: And are you going to give it up? Young men, can you afford to give to your posterity a heritage worse than that your father gave to you? If you can you are faitbless, not only to your own manhood, but to your God. You are bound to have one country, one flag, and one destiny. And what country, shall that be? What but the country you had before the rebellion raised its paricidal hand to strike it dows? That country, with the incubes of slavery wiped away-a country that, like a weary man who has laid down by the road-side to rest, has risen again, and is marching on to its great destiny. What flog? What other than that flag which has given protection and honor to your sires and to yourselves, from the day rather loud. There have been about half of the Declaration to the present time? a dezen men Jaken down to Fort Lafayette What flag but that which smiles on your peaceful assemblage to day? Stand by it, then; let it be the flag of the Union restored

He has found that the framers of the shall speak the end of time and the begin-

Missouri to the other Border States. The following article from Kansas City Jour

nal of Commerce, is full of truth and force. IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION. - There can be no doubt that the sentiment of the unconditional Union men of this State is very rapidly settling down upon the basis of im mediate emancipation. Such is the expression of nine-tenths of the lovel papers of the State, already, and every day but adds to the volume and weight of the testimony in favor of such a policy. In times like these the popular mind is educated rapidly, and rendered its conclusions far in advance of those in power. In the State, the people are ready for the removal of slavery now. And the people are right, The popular instinct which recognizes slavery, is the root of all our difficulties, and its destruction as a prerequisite to a permanent settlement of our national difficulties, as correct. Slavery must go down .-conspires for its overthrow. It is a condemned criminal-already on the way to

But, we are told that the immediate extinction of slavery in this State will be a cause of great inconvenience to many slaveholders. Quite likely. But the continuance of slavery will prove a source of much greater inconvenience to the whole people: On the one side is the temporary and vastly exaggerated inconveiences of a few slaveholders, and many of them disloyal at that; and, on the other, are the peace, prosperity and welfare of the great masses of the

mass of the people have a direct and positive laterest in its overthrow. We believe that the great mass of loyal slaveholders are themselves in favor of immediate emancipation. The disloyal ones would like to have slavery perpetual, or as nearly so as The truth of the matter is, slavery stands

directly in the way of the State of Missouri. Everybody, except a handful of disloyal slave owners, wants to get it out of the way. And out of the way it must go. If ble, shall refuse to accede to the popular their efforts will be unavailing. The tree has already began to topple to its fall, and no human hand can stay it. The Convention can abolish slavery if it will, but it caunot perpetuate it if it would. The slaves themselves are abolishing slavery every day, and they are not going to stop the work

freedom may be guided, but it cannot be resisted. The stars which fought in their courses against Sisera, are fighting against slavery, and its doom is sealed !

at anybody's bilding. The mighty current which is setting now so strongly toward